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UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 06 GRENADA 000010

SENSITIVE
SIPDIS

STATE FOR G/TIP,G,INL,DRL,PRM,AND WHA/CAR

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: [KTIP](#) [XL](#) [PHUM](#) [KWMN](#) [ELAB](#) [SMIG](#) [ASEC](#) [KFRD](#) [PREF](#) [GJ](#)
SUBJECT: TIP SUBMISSION - GRENADA

REF: STATE 5577,08 STATE 132759

¶1. (U) As requested reftel B, below are Embassy Grenada's responses to questions regarding Grenada for the ninth annual Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report.

PARA 23 - THE COUNTRY'S TIP SITUATION

¶2. (SBU)

-- A. What is (are) the source(s) of available information on trafficking in persons? What plans are in place (if any) to undertake further documentation of human trafficking? How reliable are these sources?

Post consulted with the Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF), the Ministry of Legal Affairs, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Social Development, and several non-governmental organizations (NGO's). There are no reports of any form of trafficking in persons (TIP) as defined in reftels. There are no laws in Grenada concerning TIP. Local NGO's and government offices are sensitive to TIP issues but do not consider TIP to be a problem in the country. The police continue to pursue training in recognizing TIP. However, government offices and the RGPF are understaffed and overstretched.

-- B. Is the country a country of origin, transit, and/or destination for internationally trafficked men, women, or children? Does trafficking occur within the country's borders? If so, does internal trafficking occur in territory outside of the government's control (e.g. in a civil war situation)? To where are people trafficked? For what purposes are they trafficked? Provide, where possible, numbers or estimates for each group of trafficking victims. Have there been any changes in the TIP situation since the last TIP Report (e.g. changes in destinations)?

Grenada is a small tri-island country with a population of approximately 105,000. There have been no reports of TIP from the government, NGO's, or the press during the reporting period. Grenada could potentially be a transit and destination country from other islands and countries in the region. There are no reports of trafficking victims within the country's borders. There are no TIP statistics available and estimates indicate the problem is minimal if it exists at all. There is no change in the situation since the previous reporting period.

-- C. What kind of conditions are the victims trafficked into?

While there is local speculation that some young women come to Grenada to engage in prostitution, there are no reports that any are victims of TIP. There have been no reports of trafficking in children for prostitution or sexual slavery.

-- D. Vulnerability to TIP: Are certain groups of persons more

at risk of being trafficked (e.g. women and children, boys versus girls, certain ethnic groups, refugees, IDPs, etc.)?

Young women are the most vulnerable group in Grenada but there is no evidence they are being trafficked.

-- E. Traffickers and Their Methods: Who are the traffickers/exploiters? Are they independent business people? Small or family-based crime groups? Large international organized crime syndicates? What methods are used to approach victims? For example, are they offered lucrative jobs, sold by their families, or approached by friends of friends? What methods are used to move the victims (e.g., are false documents being used?). Are employment, travel, and tourism agencies or marriage brokers involved with or fronting for traffickers or crime groups to traffic individuals?

There have been no reports of TIP by Grenada's government, NGO's, or the press. There is no indication that employment, travel, or tourism agencies, or marriage brokers, are involved in TIP.

PARA 24 - SETTING THE SCENE FOR THE GOG'S ANTI-TIP EFFORTS

-- A. Does the government acknowledge that trafficking is a problem in the country? If not, why not?

The Government of Grenada does not deny that TIP might occur, but does not acknowledge that TIP is a serious problem. There have been no reports of TIP on any of the three islands that make up Grenada.

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-- B. Which government agencies are involved in anti-trafficking efforts and which agency, if any, has the lead?

The Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF), the Ministry of Labor, and the Ministry of Legal Affairs have primary legal and law enforcement responsibility within the government for TIP issues. The RGPF Immigration and Customs units are aware of the issue and would take action should any cases of TIP be discovered. The Ministry of Social Development would provide support to any TIP victims, but did not report any victims of TIP during the reporting period.

-- C. What are the limitations on the government's ability to address this problem in practice? For example, is funding for police or other institutions inadequate? Is overall corruption a problem? Does the government lack the resources to aid victims?

All government ministries are underfunded and understaffed. The country currently labors under a heavy debt burden necessitated by rebuilding required after the devastating passage of Hurricane Ivan in 2004. Grenada's coast guard (a part of the police) is unable to patrol its coastal areas which contain many coves and bays. The coast guard has only one boat capable of staying at sea overnight and it is not currently working reliably. It is relatively easy to slip out of any of Grenada's islands without anyone knowing.

-- D. To what extent does the government systematically monitor its anti-trafficking efforts (on all fronts -- prosecution, victim protection, and prevention) and periodically make available, publicly or privately and directly or through regional/international organizations, its assessments of these anti-trafficking efforts?

Because TIP is not considered to be a problem in Grenada, few resources are dedicated to looking for it. Immigration officials have assured post that they do keep an eye out for TIP, especially with young women from other island nations arriving in Grenada for weekend visits. To date, they report no

cases of trafficking.

PARA 25 - INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKERS

-- A. Existing Laws against TIP: Does the country have a law or laws specifically prohibiting trafficking in persons -- both for sexual exploitation and labor? If so, please specifically cite the name of the law(s) and its date of enactment and provide the exact language [actual copies preferable] of the TIP provisions.

Please provide a full inventory of trafficking laws, including non-criminal statutes that allow for civil penalties against alleged trafficking crimes (e.g., civil forfeiture laws and laws against illegal debt). Does the law(s) cover both internal and transnational forms of trafficking? If not, under what other laws can traffickers be prosecuted? For example, are there laws against slavery or the exploitation of prostitution by means of force, fraud, or coercion? Are these other laws being used in trafficking cases?

There are no laws prohibiting TIP. There are laws prohibiting slavery and the exploitation of prostitution, and child labor which fall under Grenada's Labor Law. There is no record of any of these laws being used to prosecute TIP.

-- B. Punishment of Sex Trafficking Offenses: What are the prescribed and imposed penalties for trafficking people for sexual exploitation?

There are no laws prohibiting TIP so there are no penalties for trafficking people for sexual exploitation. There were no reports of people being trafficked for sexual exploitation.

-- C. Punishment of Labor Trafficking Offenses: What are the prescribed and imposed penalties for trafficking for labor exploitation, such as forced or bonded labor? If your country is a source country for labor migrants, do the government's laws provide for criminal punishment -- i.e. jail time -- for labor recruiters who engage in recruitment of workers using knowingly fraudulent or deceptive offers with the purpose of subjecting workers to trafficking in the destination country? If your country is a destination for labor migrants, are there laws punishing employers or labor agents who confiscate workers' passports or travel documents for the purpose of trafficking, switch contracts without the worker's consent as a means to keep the worker in a state of service, or withhold payment of salaries as means of keeping the worker in a state of service?

There are no laws prohibiting TIP so there are no specific

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penalties for trafficking people for labor exploitation. There were no reports of trafficking people for labor exploitation.

-- D. What are the prescribed penalties for rape or forcible sexual assault?

Penalties for rape or forcible sexual assault range from flogging to fifteen years in prison.

-- E. Law Enforcement Statistics: Did the government prosecute any cases against human trafficking offenders during the reporting period? If so, provide numbers of investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences imposed, including details on plea bargains and fines, if relevant and available. Please note the number of convicted traffickers who received suspended sentences and the number who received only a fine as punishment. Please indicate which laws were used to investigate, prosecute, convict, and sentence traffickers. Also, if possible, please disaggregate numbers of cases by type of TIP (labor vs. commercial sexual exploitation) and victims (children under 18 years of age vs. adults). If in a labor source country, did the government criminally prosecute labor recruiters who recruit workers using knowingly fraudulent or deceptive offers or by imposing fees or commissions for the

purpose of subjecting the worker to debt bondage? Did the government in a labor destination country criminally prosecute employers or labor agents who confiscate workers' passports/travel documents for the purpose of trafficking, switch contracts or terms of employment without the worker's consent to keep workers in a state of service, use physical or sexual abuse or the threat of such abuse to keep workers in a state of service, or withhold payment of salaries as a means to keep workers in a state of service? What were the actual punishments imposed on persons convicted of these offenses? Are the traffickers serving the time sentenced? If not, why not?

The government did not prosecute any cases against human trafficking offenders. While some Grenadians migrate elsewhere to find employment, there were no reports of labor recruiters or agents operating in Grenada. There were no reports of Grenadians being trafficked for labor. Grenada is not currently a labor destination country and there were no cases of labor recruiters or agents confiscating workers' travel documents.

-- F. Does the government provide any specialized training for government officials in how to recognize, investigate, and prosecute instances of trafficking? Specify whether NGOs, international organizations, and/or the USG provide specialized training for host government officials.

Neither the government nor any of the local NGO's offer TIP training due to lack of resources and other more urgent priorities. No education campaigns specific to TIP have been instituted.

RGPF officers have attended TIP training offered by the USG in the past to learn how to identify TIP. Two RGPF officers attended February 12 - 23, 2008 USG-funded TIP training in San Salvador. Upper level RGPF officers have expressed an interest in having training in Grenada where more members of the force could be trained, if it becomes available.

--G. Does the government cooperate with other governments in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases? If possible, provide the number of cooperative international investigations on trafficking during the reporting period.

There are no such cases on record.

-- H. Does the government extradite persons who are charged with trafficking in other countries? If so, please provide the number of traffickers extradited during the reporting period, and the number of trafficking extraditions pending. In particular, please report on any pending or concluded extraditions of trafficking offenders to the United States.

The government has never extradited anyone nor charged anyone with TIP-related offenses.

-- I. Is there evidence of government involvement in or tolerance of trafficking, on a local or institutional level? If so, please explain in detail.

There is no evidence of government involvement in or tolerance of TIP at any level.

-- J. If government officials are involved in trafficking, what steps has the government taken to end such participation? Please indicate the number of government officials investigated and prosecuted for involvement in trafficking or

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trafficking-related corruption during the reporting period. Have any been convicted? What sentence(s) was imposed? Please specify if officials received suspended sentences, or were given a fine, fired, or reassigned to another position within the government as punishment. Please indicate the number of convicted officials that received suspended sentences or received only a fine as punishment.

There is no evidence suggesting that any government officials are involved in TIP and no government officials have been charged or prosecuted for TIP offenses.

-- K. Is prostitution legalized or decriminalized? Specifically, are the activities of the prostitute criminalized? Are the activities of the brothel owner/operator, clients, pimps, and enforcers criminalized? Are these laws enforced? If prostitution is legal and regulated, what is the legal minimum age for this activity? Note that in countries with federalist systems, prostitution laws may be under state or local jurisdiction and may differ among jurisdictions.

Prostitution is illegal, as is the facilitation of prostitution, such as pimping or running a brothel. Government efforts to enforce these laws are weak for the most part, unless such activity is brought to its attention by the press or NGO's. Areas where such activity might be expected, such as beach and hotel areas, are actively patrolled.

-- L. For countries that contribute troops to international peacekeeping efforts, please indicate whether the government vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted and sentenced nationals of the country deployed abroad as part of a peacekeeping or other similar mission who engaged in or facilitated severe forms of trafficking or who exploited victims of such trafficking.

Three Grenadian police officers have served in UNMIH in Haiti. There have been no allegations that any of these officers were involved in any TIP activities.

-- M. If the country has an identified problem of child sex tourists coming to the country, what are the countries of origin for sex tourists? How many foreign pedophiles did the government prosecute or deport/extradite to their country of origin? If your host country's nationals are perpetrators of child sex tourism, do the country's child sexual abuse laws have extraterritorial coverage (similar to the U.S. PROTECT Act) to allow the prosecution of suspected sex tourists for crimes committed abroad? If so, how many of the country's nationals were prosecuted and/or convicted during the reporting period under the extraterritorial provision(s) for traveling to other countries to engage in child sex tourism?

There is no identified problem of child sex tourists coming to Grenada.

PARA 26 - PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS

-- A. What kind of protection is the government able under existing law to provide for victims and witnesses? Does it provide these protections in practice?

The government could provide only limited assistance to victims and/or witnesses of TIP. Some counseling services are available and there is one home for battered women in the country. There is no financial assistance available. There were no requests for assistance from TIP victims during the reporting period.

-- B. Does the country have victim care facilities (shelters or drop-in centers) which are accessible to trafficking victims? Do foreign victims have the same access to care as domestic trafficking victims? Where are child victims placed (e.g., in shelters, foster care, or juvenile justice detention centers)? Does the country have specialized care for adults in addition to children? Does the country have specialized care for male victims as well as female? Does the country have specialized facilities dedicated to helping victims of trafficking? Are these facilities operated by the government or by NGOs? What is the funding source of these facilities? Please estimate the amount the government spent (in U.S. dollar equivalent) on these specialized facilities dedicated to helping trafficking victims during the reporting period.

There is one battered woman's shelter in Grenada, which

depending on space available would be open to a victim of TIP. Children would be housed with their mothers. There have been no reports that any victims of TIP have been housed there.

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-- C. Does the government provide trafficking victims with access to legal, medical and psychological services? If so, please specify the kind of assistance provided. Does the government provide funding or other forms of support to foreign or domestic NGOs and/or international organizations for providing these services to trafficking victims? Please explain and provide any funding amounts in U.S. dollar equivalent. If assistance provided was in-kind, please specify exact assistance. Please specify if funding for assistance comes from a federal budget or from regional or local governments.

The government does not provide legal assistance. Medical care, including counseling, is available to a victim of TIP, through the Grenada General Hospital and the Ministry of Social Development.

-- D. Does the government assist foreign trafficking victims, for example, by providing temporary to permanent residency status, or other relief from deportation? If so, please explain.

No.

-- E. Does the government provide longer-term shelter or housing benefits to victims or other resources to aid the victims in rebuilding their lives?

No.

-- F. Does the government have a referral process to transfer victims detained, arrested or placed in protective custody by law enforcement authorities to institutions that provide short- or long-term care (either government or NGO-run)?

No.

-- G. What is the total number of trafficking victims identified during the reporting period? Of these, how many victims were referred to care facilities for assistance by law enforcement authorities during the reporting period? By social services officials? What is the number of victims assisted by government-funded assistance programs and those not funded by the government during the reporting period?

There were no reports of TIP victims during the reporting period.

-- H. Do the government's law enforcement, immigration, and social services personnel have a formal system of proactively identifying victims of trafficking among high-risk persons with whom they come in contact (e.g., foreign persons arrested for prostitution or immigration violations)? For countries with legalized prostitution, does the government have a mechanism for screening for trafficking victims among persons involved in the legal/regulated commercial sex trade?

There is no system in place to proactively identify TIP victims.

-- I. Are the rights of victims respected? Are trafficking victims detained or jailed? If so, for how long? Are victims fined? Are victims prosecuted for violations of other laws, such as those governing immigration or prostitution?

Since there are no reports of TIP victims, there is no information available.

-- J. Does the government encourage victims to assist in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking? How many victims assisted in the investigation and prosecution of traffickers during the reporting period? May victims file civil suits or seek legal action against traffickers? Does anyone impede victim access to such legal redress? If a victim is a material

witness in a court case against a former employer, is the victim permitted to obtain other employment or to leave the country pending trial proceedings? Are there means by which a victim may obtain restitution?

Since there are no reports of TIP victims, there is no information available.

-- K. Does the government provide any specialized training for government officials in identifying trafficking victims and in the provision of assistance to trafficked victims, including the special needs of trafficked children? Does the government provide training on protections and assistance to its embassies and consulates in foreign countries that are destination or transit countries? What is the number of trafficking victims assisted by the host country's embassies or consulates abroad during the reporting period? Please explain the type of assistance provided (travel documents, referrals to assistance, payment for transportation home).

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The government does not provide specialized TIP training for any of its officials or embassies but would be amenable to an offer of training from outside. There were no reports of TIP victims.

-- L. Does the government provide assistance, such as medical aid, shelter, or financial help, to its nationals who are repatriated as victims of trafficking?

There are no special services available for TIP victims. If nationals of Grenada were repatriated as victims of TIP, only normal medical and counseling services would be available.

-- M. Which international organizations or NGOs, if any, work with trafficking victims? What type of services do they provide? What sort of cooperation do they receive from local authorities?

Should international organizations or NGO's request assistance from local authorities, the government would do what it could to assist. There are no services specific to TIP victims available in Grenada.

PARA 27 - PREVENTION

-- A. Did the government conduct anti-trafficking information or education campaigns during the reporting period? If so, briefly describe the campaign(s), including their objectives and effectiveness. Please provide the number of people reached by such awareness efforts, if available. Do these campaigns target potential trafficking victims and/or the demand for trafficking (e.g. "clients" of prostitutes or beneficiaries of forced labor)?

The government did not conduct anti-trafficking information or education campaigns.

-- B. Does the government monitor immigration and emigration patterns for evidence of trafficking?

The government does not specifically monitor general immigration and emigration patterns for evidence for trafficking since due to lack of resources they are unable to monitor all entrance and egress points on the islands.

-- C. Is there a mechanism for coordination and communication between various agencies, internal, international, and multilateral on trafficking-related matters, such as a multi-agency working group or a task force?

There is no specific mechanism for coordination and communication between various agencies on trafficking-related matters. There are no TIP-specific mechanisms in Grenada.

-- D. Does the government have a national plan of action to address trafficking in persons? If the plan was developed during the reporting period, which agencies were involved in developing it? Were NGOs consulted in the process? What steps has the government taken to implement the action plan?

There is no government action plan to address TIP.

-- E: What measures has the government taken during the reporting period to reduce the demand for commercial sex acts?

The government undertook routine action to stop prostitution as part of its regular law enforcement activities.

-- F. Required of all Posts: What measures has the government taken during the reporting period to reduce the participation in international child sex tourism by nationals of the country?

There is no evidence of participation of Grenadian nationals in international child sex tourism.

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